

The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1912.

EDUCATION OF VIRGINIA WOMEN.

In 1910 strong effort was made to induce the Legislature to make some adequate provision for the education of Virginia's women. In spite of argument, facts and protestations, the idea seemed to gain headway that the object of this movement was really to make the University of Virginia a coeducational institution. Nothing, we are convinced, was further from the intentions or from the effect of the proposed bill. The facts are that in Virginia two girls are graduated to every boy from the 333 high schools in this State. And these young women are compelled to leave Virginia if they wish the sort of training that will fit them for effective teaching in the higher grades. There is one exception to this statement. That exception is the Woman's College at Lynchburg, an institution which is now filled to its capacity. There can be no doubt as to the demand from women for an opportunity for university training. Every State in the Union, including Arizona and New Mexico, with the exception of five only, and those five being Virginia, Georgia, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland, offer young women instruction of a college grade at the expense of the State. The failure to meet this national demand has compelled Virginia students to go North at an estimated cost to Virginia of not less than \$50,000 a year.

Nor is this all; for the young women who go North, if they are of exceptional talent, frequently accept positions without the borders of the State, and thereby continually drain the sources from which high-class teachers must be recruited. At the present session of the Legislature the finances of the State are in such a condition that it will be impossible to expect any appropriation for a woman's college, but the principle involved in the bill introduced yesterday by Messrs. Harwood and Early ought to be adopted by the State. In a word, that principle is the establishment of a woman's college under separate jurisdiction, but near enough to the University of Virginia in order to make it possible for the State of Virginia to use the magnificent, extensive and expensive equipment involved in the museum, library, and teaching staff of the University of Virginia for the development, instruction and education of the young women of this State.

Recently The Times-Dispatch printed a letter from Dr. Sidney Hall, showing how even conservative Oxford had, without damage to itself or its standing, and with great help to the women of England, admitted women to lectures in that university. This much is not asked for the proposed woman's college. Coeducation in principle is neither sought nor desired. All that the bill aims at is to give use for women as well as for men of the educational facilities provided by the State of Virginia under conditions and regulations that will preserve the absolute separation of the student bodies. Virginia has the example of co-ordinate colleges—Tulane University, Harvard, Columbia—and surely Virginia will meet the just demand of its young women by not compelling them to go beyond the State in order to fit themselves to serve the Commonwealth.

RICHMOND'S REQUESTED LEGISLATION.

Five proposed local laws for Richmond are requested from the General Assembly, and a special committee of the City Council is charged with the responsibility of seeing that they are passed as speedily as possible. Four of these are contemplated changes in the charter of the city, while the fifth is a general law protecting streams from pollution.

The first of the four changes is the amendment to the city charter creating an Administrative Board. This measure is so important to the welfare of Richmond, needs no discussion for every citizen knows about it and regards legislative action with regard to it a simple formality. The second change would vest the city with authority to establish and maintain workhouses and reformatories and to confine therein prisoners now in the City Jail. The third change would empower the city, if it desires, to create a fund for the retirement of employees disabled or grown old in the service of the city, who have been on the pay roll continuously for twenty years. The fourth change would give the Council if it wishes, the authority to abolish the office of City Collector of Taxes and to confer the duties on the City Treasurer.

The fifth measure is a State law, it is to prevent the pollution of streams. It was offered at the last session, but it was defeated by the manufacturing interests controlling pulp mills and other industries, the waste of which is the most objectionable form of pollution. It is desired to compel such factories to install at their plants a simple

purifying system, by which refuse water and waste will be purified before being emptied into the river. The added cost of operating the Richmond Settling Basin because of this peculiar discoloration has amounted to \$12,000 annually. This burden can be removed if each mill will abate the nuisance at its source—an inexpensive procedure. It is stated that several pulp mills now dumping their waste into the upper James River were forced to move from the Potomac River as a result of court proceedings brought by the Federal government to protect the water supply of Washington.

This pollution should certainly be stopped; that they use purifying devices is not too much to ask of the manufacturers affected. Their small inconvenience is better than a great public hardship. There is a public wrong here, and the General Assembly will do well to compel a cessation of this pollution.

The special committee of the City Council will oppose vigorously the vicious Throckmorton milk bill, which, it is understood, will be reintroduced at this session. This bill proposes the transfer of all dairy inspection from the City Board of Health to the State Dairy and Food Commission. As has been aptly said, this would take the inspection of milk from the consumer, who pays the bill and desires pure milk, and put it in the hands of the producer. The purification of the milk supply is the greatest achievement of the present Health Department of Richmond, because the local inspection and standard have tremendously lowered the typhoid death rate in this city. Public health work in Richmond, as well as in other cities, would be greatly hampered and crippled by this law, and it should be overwhelmingly voted down.

Considering its tremendous contribution to the revenues of the State, Richmond's requests are small and reasonable, and each of them will surely be granted.

SOCIETY DANCES.

Dancing, as an expression of joy or emotion, is almost as old as mankind. Little children instinctively caper in odd antics from the mere exuberance of physical vitality. Mordkin and Volinine, the Russians, dance with a grace and sweetness and rhythm that have almost the quality of song, yet what a gulf is there between the instinctive activities of childhood or the trained and artistic posturings of famous ballet masters and the low and sensual appeals, made through the eyes and body, at the other end of the scale.

The Russian ballet that has been delighting America recently, is as light and graceful as a thistledown blowing across a field of violets. With an instinct for grace, with a trained appreciation for pose, accompanied by great music, and surrounded by beautiful scenery, modern dancing has reached its climax in the representations made by these distinguished and indefatigable "owners of fantastic toes."

The real and appealing beauty of perfect dancing is apparent to every one. Perhaps that is why so-called society seeks out its waltzes and mazurkas, or turns to the polka or schottische. But society often has more desire than execution. All the girls would like to be as graceful and as wonderful as Pawlowas, and no young society beau that ever lived could comport himself more gracefully than the splendid Mordkin.

But society in all ages has never wept for long over the unattainable. Where great beauty was not to be had, conspicuous vulgarity was often substituted. The stately minuet went out and the vulgar cake walk came in. To-day the cake walk is by comparison almost refined, seeing that from coast to coast society leaders are vying with each other in skill and proficiency in such elevating and edifying examples of lubricity as the Turkey Trot, the Grizzly Bear and the Bunny Hug.

Des Moines, Iowa—a city that was noted for its lack of moral standards before it inaugurated commission government—has felt compelled to bar these dances from the public dance halls. Even the indurated, hardened and hardened sensibilities of New York society must have been shocked when the International Association of Dancing Masters renounced and denounced this entire lot of decadent rascals. One dancing master declared that the dances were "indecent and of such a character that only people of low moral calibre could be conceived of as tolerating that form of amusement."

Another instructor deplored the fact that he had been called to the home of a wealthy society man, who should have known better, in order to teach his daughter how to dance. One of these modern reversions to barbarism, society may well take time to count the price of her moral worth when the members of New York are in a position to reach across those who have had every advantage of wealth, culture and education, and yet tolerate and encourage sensual dances that even the dance halls will not permit.

PROBE BUCHANAN LAND CONDITIONS.

Timely and necessary is the investigation of the conditions in the land books in Buchanan county, called for yesterday by the joint resolution offered in the House by Judge Martin Wilson, which was adopted and sent to the Senate. In offering the resolve the author stated that he had been informed that fraudulent land and mining companies have been so often located in Buchanan that the pettiest area of that section of the State has assumed "alarming proportions." There

have been many reports to this effect, not without protest, however, from reputable citizens of Buchanan, who allege that the county and its officers have been grossly misrepresented in this matter. The truth should be ascertained, the evil corrected, and the State set at rest about conditions in Buchanan. The General Assembly should get at the facts and act.

THE TAX REFORM MESSAGE.

In the main, Governor Mann's second message, transmitted to the General Assembly yesterday, was an unqualified endorsement of the findings of the Tax Commission, coupled with a plea that they be adopted in toto. The conditions relative to taxation in the Commonwealth are graphically outlined by the Governor, and there can be no question as to the advisability of complete reform both as regards system and policy. Central administration of taxation is absolutely essential to tax equalization; in that way, and only in that way, can conditions be remedied, injustices leveled and abuses corrected. A permanent Tax Commission is necessary to the proper administering of taxation, and the Governor wisely recommends its being made a permanent body. Just tribute is bestowed by the Chief Executive upon Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, technical expert of the Tax Commission, whose exhaustive collection of information as to tax laws and tax systems was the basis of the report. In fact, the report constitutes one of the most constructive and valuable public documents compiled in many years, and too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Freeman for his profound yet practical study of the tax problem in Virginia and the solutions thereof.

JUDGE WATSON'S RESIGNATION.

The Virginia bench suffers a distinct loss in the resignation of Judge Walter A. Watson, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. Before the beginning of his career as a member of the judiciary he served his State well as Commonwealth's Attorney of Nottingham, as a member of the House of Delegates and of the Constitutional Convention, but his most memorable service has been upon the bench, where he has ever upheld the majesty of the law and balanced evenly the scales of justice. His fairness, his learning in the law, his courtesy and his ability attracted the attention of the whole nation in September he ended a trial which demonstrated Virginia justice a model and a marvel among the States of the Union. As a judge, he measured up to his high office, loving mercy and doing justice, compassionate, but inflexible when need be. Because of the fine qualities of the man, because of the honorable and notable record on the bench which he achieved, the good wishes of good men and true will follow him wherever he goes.

THE FARM, THE DAIRY AND THE CORNFIELD.

January is a favorite month for the meetings of those whose interests are agricultural and horticultural. Naturally there is not very much to be done at home in this wintry, bleak month, and it is a good time to get together, talk over past mistakes and past good fortune and future prospects and to learn of new and progressive things. The marvelous increase in the natural resources of the Commonwealth is nowhere better attested than in the large and interested attendance upon these conventions of those whose apples reddened the landscape, whose waving green fields and whose innumerable crops delight the eye and roll up into enormous figures the agricultural prosperity of the State.

The first of these meetings is now in progress in Harrisonburg, where the Virginia State Horticultural Society is in session. This is its sixteenth annual convention, and the attendance and membership are greater than ever before, while the fruit exhibits surpass all expectations, despite the fact that the crop was shortened by drought.

Next week Richmond is to be the meeting place of four well-established and efficient organizations—the Virginia Farmers' Institute, the State Dairy Growers' Association, the State Cattle Breeders' Association and the Virginia Pure Breed Live Stock Association. The first three will meet jointly. There will be many helpful talks and addresses of peculiar value to those who are interested in progressive methods. It is quite possible that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will be present to speak, and even if he is not, the program will be well taken care of by the men who are most competent to discuss the topics assigned them. Some of the vital general topics are "Agricultural Educational Extension," "Future Possibilities of Agriculture in Virginia," "The Farmer of To-Morrow," "The Essentials to Teach the Boy and Girl How to Work the Soil." There will be many discussions of a more technical nature pertaining to the interests and industries contemplated.

The value of these gatherings is such that they ought to be largely attended. The legislative program of the bodies which assemble here next week is most important, and all those who desire better laws, speaking about improved conditions, should lend the influence of their presence to the gatherings next week.

Those who remember the controversy over the use of Elton's history at Pamunkey College will note with interest the fact that Elton, who is professor of history in his University, was defeated for the presidency of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, now in session.

This leap year business is mighty dangerous for the fellow who has a lot of old girls still unmarried.

Voice of the People

Change in Our Criminal Law.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir—Every time our Legislature convenes I hope for some logical changes in our laws regarding the frightful crime of murder.

Can it be possible that any considerable portion of the legal fraternity of this State opposes common sense legislation on this vital subject in order that it may continue to divert justice and foster the crime of murder by setting free such criminals on legal technicalities?

In the first place, the present Legislature should place the crime of murder on the same footing as that of criminal assault and make the clearly proven attempt equivalent to the accomplished fact.

For instance, a malefactor should call upon the door of my residence and empty all the chambers of a revolver into my body, all reason declares that whether I die or survive the atrocious deed, the offender is no less a murderer.

Then, in the second place, the attitude of the law toward the plea of insanity in the defense of a brutal murderer is at once unreasonable, unscientific and contrary to the will of the thinking citizens of this Commonwealth.

Insanity is a vague and ill-defined term in our legal statutes and court decisions. It is a truth which any physician or alienist will unhesitatingly confirm. For instance, a drunken man is scientifically a temporarily insane person. Is alcoholism to be regarded as rendering a man irresponsible for the taking of the life of his sober fellow-citizen? None, I am sure, would unqualifiedly consent to such her husband or her wife, and yet we allow these worst of criminals to go free on such pleas as temporary insanity, paranoia and the general term of insanity, loosely and unscientifically applied.

This present Legislature should greatly restrict the technical plea of insanity. It should not be entirely eliminated in all cases where the individual is not adjudged by law or commonly regarded irresponsibly insane previous to the commission of the crime of murder.

In the extreme view all murderers are insane, for the very act itself is one of general Stupor, and therefore constitutes insanity in a technical sense.

But can we afford to abandon the punishment of murderers because they can be proven to be theoretically mental defects?

EDWARD EGLESTON.

Businessmen in Politics.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir—There will never be a "business" in politics, since businessmen are not necessarily in agreement concerning vital political issues. There are businessmen among the high politicians, and there are businessmen among the revenue tariff Democrats.

There are businessmen who favor ship subsidies and businessmen who would build a merchant marine by a policy of free ships. Even with regard to the revenue tariff, there are no unanimity. But it is true that the business intelligence, the business viewpoint are not sufficiently represented in our legislatures and our party councils. It is true that we need more business methods in our politics and more systematic interest in and to politics on the part of trained businessmen. The national business congress, recently held in Washington, is emphasizing this need, and hereby rendering a most important service, not only to business, but to sound, unselfish citizenship.

More active participation of public-spirited, high-minded businessmen in politics cannot fail to make for efficient methods in legislation, for the extension of the merit service, for constructive thinking, for sanity and economy in public affairs, and for the business conditions which are the basis of the tariff revision idea and the tariff board largely to the educational work of the business community. We owe the business mind and business tendencies largely to the business mind and business tendencies.

Without expecting Utopia, businessmen know that much more can be accomplished toward reforming politics and government by businesslike, independent, efficient action. I, C. G. Richmond.

Wailing Winds of Winter.
 Through dark and dreary passes of the pines' deep anthems roll.
 They seem like tender wailings of the sad and lonely soul.
 Can it be that the winds which in pleading quavers rise,
 Are sighs of the departed on their way?

The melancholy whispers of the silent wood impart
 A flood of pensive visions that seem to reach the heart.
 There is a sigh of sorrow seems to issue through the trees,
 While winter's apparitions chant their doleful melodies.
 Time wraps its mantle over nature and the past,
 The merry paths of summer dream and the wintry blast.
 Each foot that treads the snows clings around the tattered wreath,
 Where memory and fancy wander through the world of mist and shades.
 In search of happy moments that, alas! will not return.
 To cheer the drear recesses of the soul, which spirits yearn.

GEORGE SANDS JOHNSON.

A Maine Belle for Richmond.

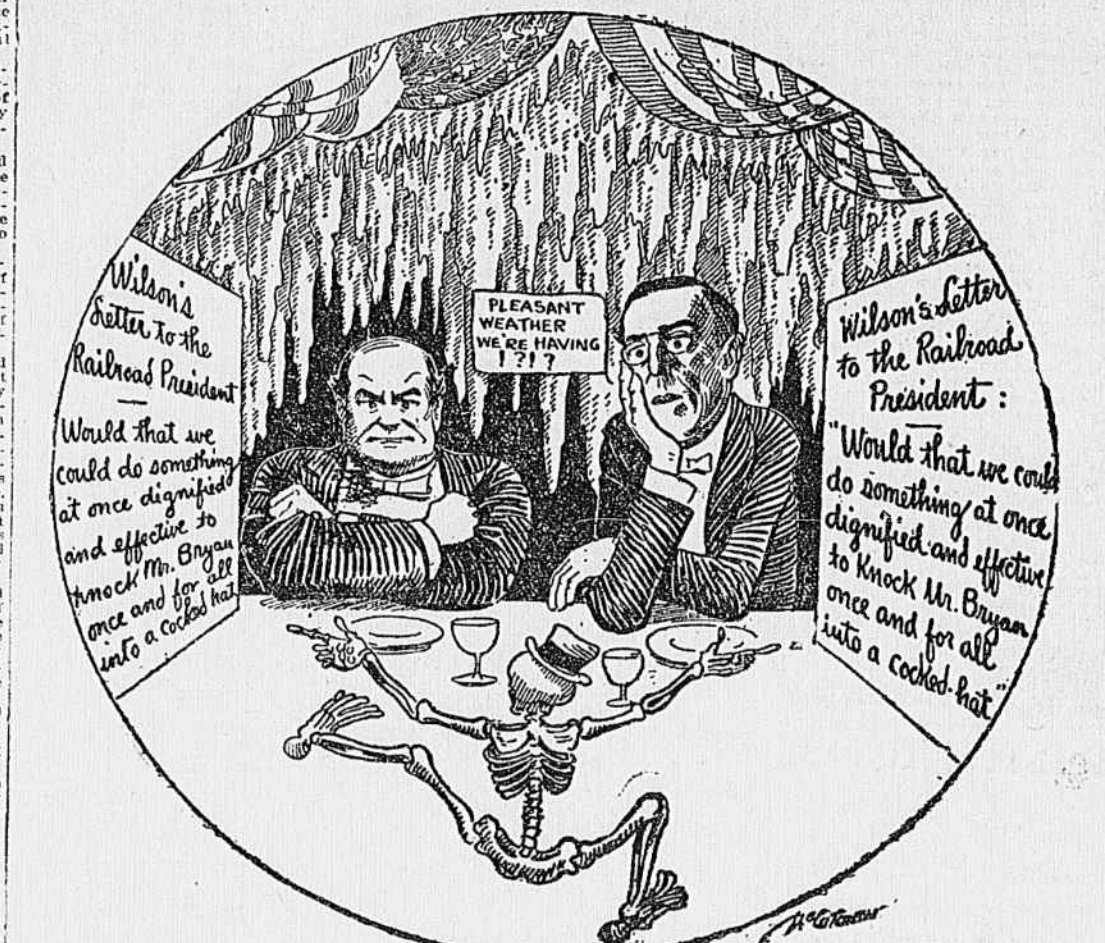
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir—As Congress seems to be generous at present it may happen that its generosity will not hinder a patriotic distribution of parts of the wreck of the battleship Maine. The remains of a United States war vessel, especially this one, should never be sold for exhibition by private individuals, who simply desire to use the sacred relic as an easy road to wealth. But a fitting disposition would be to adorn the public halls of the people of some cities. Do not care to progress. To say nothing of industrial backwardness, they are satisfied to be known as dull and ugly. Strangers think so anyway. If certain big cities can

Abe Martin



SCENE AT THE JACKSON DAY BANQUET, JUST AFTER THE LOVING CUP WAS PASSED AND JUST BEFORE THE THREE MOST PROMINENT GUESTS SANG "FOR IT'S ALWAYS FAIR WEATHER WHEN GOOD FELLOWS GET TOGETHER."

(Copyright, 1912, by John T. McCutcheon.)



Keep clean, smaller communities ought to have less trouble in settling the problem of untidiness. Parks, with beautiful displays of flowers, exert beneficent influence upon the population, and they are not only a relief to the people that they live in a nation, and are not separate and distinct from the rest of the world.

Richmond has a number of parks with plenty of room for individual adornment. At a time when the United States is bringing back the Maine the golden opportunity should be taken advantage of to ask the proper authorities for a section of the battleship. A small appropriation by the City Council, or a donation by public-spirited citizens sufficient to pay the cost of transportation, would bring into our midst a memorial of the Spanish-American War. The Times-Dispatch can do a service by urging the purchase of the battleship, which has become a partial repository for this historic vessel, other cities will eagerly bestow the government when the idea begins to spread.

GASTON LICHTENSTEIN.

After an Absence.
 Just a line to answer this year
 Than the last.
 A deepening thought within the eyes
 To hold mine fast.
 A tender smile, the smile
 Not there before,
 And the lightest word in passing
 Seems meaning more.

Just a reverent adoration
 In my heart
 And a warm glow that causes
 Slow tears to start;
 For in the year I thought of you
 And dream in vain,
 Somewhere they came to you, alone.
 A touch of pain.
 MABEL LAIRD GOODE.
 Boyd, Va.

Queries and Answers

Wright Brothers.
 Where should a letter be directed to reach the Wright brothers, aviators?
 1127 West Third Street, Dayton, O.

Nixon.
 Is a short sketch of Lewis F. Nixon, naval constructor, including positions he has held.
 He was born in Leesburg, Va., April 7, 1861. Graduated from the Naval Academy in 1882, and was sent to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, where he transferred to the construction department of the United States Navy in 1884, where he designed the Indiana and the Massachusetts. He resigned from the navy to become superintendent of Cramps' ship yard in Philadelphia. He resigned that position to start the Crescent ship yard on his own account. He built 196 vessels in six years. He subsequently became the proprietor of the Nixon ship yard.

Dead at Thirty.
 Who is the author of a poem in which occur the following lines, and where is it to be found?
 Just for the sake of being called a good fellow,
 Just for the praise of the sycophant crowd,
 That swayed your cigars, quaffed your rich wines and mellow,
 You are sleeping to-day 'neath the earth in your grave, P. J. J.

This is from a poem of four verses entitled, "Dead at Thirty," by John Ernest McCann, and is to be found in his book, "Songs From an Attic."

David Crockett.
 Answer the following:
 1. Was David Crockett in the battle of the Alamo during the Mexican War?
 2. Does the author of a novel get a certain per cent. on the sales of the book, or does he sell the book at a certain price to the publishers?
 3. What is the average salary of an electrical engineer and certified public accountant?
 A. L. J.

1. Yes.
 2. Usually a per cent. Rarely is a book sold outright.
 3. Electrical engineer, \$35 per week. A public accountant receives no fixed salary, but depends on job work.

The Shark.
 Give the name of the yacht that was built for Jack London and his dimensions.
 The Shark; length, 45 feet on the water line; beam, 15 feet; no hold.

La Marquise de Fontenoy

VISCOUNT DANGAN, only son and heir of Earl Cowley, although he is a member of the Order of the Bath, has been cut off by his other relatives, for he has been spending "Christmas" and incidentally the time of the attainment of his majority, at Normanshire, in Sussex, as the guest of his very wealthy uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Hythe, better known by the names of Tom and Lady Idina

Brassey, which they bore until Lord Brassey was advanced to an earldom last summer on the occasion of the King's coronation. Lady Hythe is a sister of the late Violet, Countess Cowley, who obtained a divorce from her husband in 1897, and died a couple of years ago. She had had until then the custody of her son, which had been awarded to her by the courts, but who was thereupon made a ward in chancery for the remainder of his minority.

In due course he was put into the army as a commission officer. But he found his position altogether intolerable, owing to the refusal of his father to make any suitable allowance, and being naturally unable to live on his meagre pay. Moreover, the work of a regimental subaltern was too monotonous to suit his taste. So, without saying anything to his relatives, or to the lord high chancellor, whose name he was, he resigned his commission about a few months ago, and being without resources, took a job as a cab driver, working as such in London for a few weeks. Afterwards he got employment as paint room laborer, to a Mr. Bernard, who was the scenic artist of the Quilman Opera Company, at wages of \$6.25 a week, for which he had to clean palettes, mix colors, and do all sorts of odd jobs, including that of baggage master of the company when in town. Later on he was advanced to Mr. Bernard's assistant, at a salary of \$10 a week, and finally attracted the attention of George Bernard Shaw, who engaged him for his Gaiety Theatre, in London, in the play entitled "Peggy." Lord Dangan is in the play, and is engaged to this side of the Atlantic.

Lord Dangan, however, did not come to this country with "Peggy," but remained in London, and is engaged in rehearsals of a new play which is to be produced by George Edwards at the end of this month. He does not figure on the program, which he has, but under an assumed name, and with plenty of theatrical promise before him, earning his own living, and declining the allowance which his uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Hythe, had endeavored to press upon him.

One, a castle, which he inherited from his mother, a daughter of old Lord Abercromby, belonged, and has since been the principal source of his father, Lord Cowley, surnamed "Toby." Indeed, Lord Dangan is far more well thought of by all right minded people than his somewhat disreputable father, whose divorce court records alone are sufficiently unsavory to cause him to be avoided.

Lord Dangan will inherit little or no money from his father, who is none too well off himself, and mainly dependent on the \$25,000 a year which his present wife inherited from her father, the late Lord Nunburnholme, the principal owner of the Wilson Line of steamers. A very pretty woman, she was married to Sir Charles Hartopp, who secured a divorce from her, with Lord Cowley as co-respondent. Lord Cowley, and his son, Lord Dangan, belong to the house of Wellesley, of which the Duke of Wellington is the chief. The first Lord Cowley was a brother of the Iron Duke.

General Mowbray Thompson, who received the honor of knighthood, along with the Star of the Order of the Indian Empire, from King George, on the occasion of the Durbar, has had to handle to his name and family distinction of being to-day the only survivor of the massacre of Cawnpore. In 1857, when the Sepoy mutiny broke out, Mowbray Thompson was with his regiment of Bengal Infantry, at Cawnpore. It may be recalled that Lord Cowley, father of Toby, who had spent many years in England, and who was trusted by the British as the most loyal of their

friends up to the very last, persuaded the English people in the place to put themselves under his protection, and promised them safe conduct to Allahabad. He proposed to send them in two separate parties down the river, by boat. The first flotilla of boats left, but before it had gone very far the flotilla was sunk by a murderous rifle and cannon fire from the shore, those who managed to reach the shore being instantly killed by the natives there. Mowbray Thompson was hit in the head by a bullet, but managed nevertheless to swim six miles down the Ganges, with four companions, to the terrible heat of the Indian June afternoon, before coming within reach of friends. He was the only one of the flotilla to survive this exploit.

The others all succumbed to wounds, sunstroke, and exhaustion. It may be remembered that those who had been on a tug at Cawnpore for the second flotilla, were all massacred, hacked to death, in fact, on July 15, 1857, when Sir Henry Havelock's magnificent army was within a day's march of the city. Mowbray Thompson lived for a number of years at Calcutta, was placed on the retired list as a major and in 1885, in spite of his long service, was advanced to the rank of general. He retired last ten years later, on a pension of £10,000 a year. He used to be called "the old general" after dinner, at Government House, Calcutta, got so infuriated with the "Niggers," Lord Lytton ("Queen Merith") as almost strike him. Lord Lytton, who was very Bohemian and eccentric in his manner, had given him a cigar at Thompson's magnificent white beard, exclaiming: "A virgin beard, I'll swear!" Perhaps his scene with the "Niggers" on this occasion retarded the reward, which has now come to him in his seventy-ninth year, in the quiet square at Reading, where for a number of years past he has made his home.

Most of the members of the great French ducal house of La Rochefoucauld, which has been the most illustrious of the French nobility, have been placed in mourning by the death of the late Duke of La Rochefoucauld, who was the last of the La Rochefoucauld family. The Duke of La Rochefoucauld, near Nantes, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, dates from days prior to the Norman Conquest of England, when he was the stronghold of Guy Guto de La Roche. In 1118 the castle was besieged by Henry V. of England, and was defended by Perrette, widow of Guy V. Killed at the battle of Agincourt. Finally driven by hunger to surrender, she declined the offer of the monarch's permission to retain the castle and the estates as his vassal, declaring that she would sooner starve than accept anything at the hands of the enemies of her country and of her King. Novelists have used as a theme the story of the famous battle of Agincourt, and the story of the Duke of La Roche Guyon, at her son's order, forced his attentions upon the Marquise de La Roche Guyon of his day. Antoinette by name, she made a point of crossing the Seine in a boat after dark, to the farm on the opposite bank of the river, and seek refuge with the farmer's wife, who had been her nurse, whenever the monarch expressed his intention of spending the night at the château. It was she who, when finally asked by the victor of the famous battle of Agincourt, to become his mistress, exclaimed: "I am not of sufficiently great birth, sire, to be united to you by marriage." But I am of too noble a lineage to accept the role of your favorite.

With the exception of a few years, when the Chateau of Roche Guyon belonged to the Chevalier de Rohan Chabot, who bequeathed it to his daughter, the late Duc Alfred de La Roche Guyon, the castle has always been in the possession of the ancestors of its present owner, the Duc de La Roche Guyon, who was the most loyal of their

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